REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,785.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		February 1874.	
leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	25	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	25	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	26	„ Negatalam	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Tellicherry	28	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	29	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypoore	29	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Cochin	30	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppy	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who will find Coimbatore the best place to land at and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHAMMERAH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	21	„ Fao	4
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	6
„ Linga	27	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	31	„ Muscat	15
„ Fao	31	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	31	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	Feb. 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every fifth day will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have DESPATCH as under:—

S. S. "TIMOR" during February.
S. S. "STRATHCLYDE" during March.

They are both fast Steamers, and have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ ..... Rs. 300
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500

Exclusive of WINES, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO COCHIN, AND IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE STEAMER PEARL, Captain C. Dorat, will leave this at 8 P.M., 16th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

C. A. BEYTS & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Bombay, 14th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
„ Suez	36	22	8	
„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
„ Messina	50	34	14	Without Wines.
„ Naples	50	34	14	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

["ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

Caxton Printing Works,
37, Meadow Street,
{Opposite Oriental Bank,}
BOMBAY.

G. CLARIDGE & Co. beg to inform Bankers, Merchants, Solicitors, and the Public generally, that they have secured premises at the above address, and have established themselves as

LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC, & GENERAL PRINTERS,

and hope by prompt attention to all orders, combined with moderate charges, to obtain a liberal share of public patronage.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, (1,082 Tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain O. Law, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any closet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1874.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class ..... Rs. 660
Second Class ..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property, situate on the West side of Menon Wadia Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Pursuant to the power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the tenth day of January 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by Mr. Nesserwanjee Khirasa, the mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Menon Abba Ahmed, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned Landed Property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Pazendi-ree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the West side of Menon Wadia Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and admeasuring fourteen feet and ten inches in breadth, and sixty-eight feet and ten inches in length, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on or towards the north by the house of Menon Abba Ahmed and Mahomed Osoman, on the east by a public passage, on the south by the house of Noormahomed Oosman and Esmail Osoman, and on the west by a sweepers' passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector or Assessment and Fee No. 60.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the costly and handsome stock in trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., of the well-known firm of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, at the instruction of his Executor, at his shop at Byculla, Parell Road.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th and 21st day of January 1874, at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, to sell by public auction, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., at his establishment, No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue; the same consists of almost every variety of household furniture, best plated articles, glass and porcelain ware, chandeliers, argand lustres, pier and toilet glasses, brass and carved bedsteads, rich velvet and Wilton carpets, centre, pier, side, and dining tables, drawing-room chairs and couches, teapoys, chest of drawers, cupboards and wardrobes, English and carved whatnots, writing, folding, dressing and wash-hand tables, engravings in gilt and maple frames, handsomely carved ottomans, single, double, and three-light hanging argand and table lamp, cutlery, spare marble slabs and other miscellaneous articles, sets of English plated mounted on German Silver single harness, carriages of every description, gentleman's and lady's saddles, and other miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues have been published, and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1874.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENGALLA, POORA OR GOMEKRADY ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. CRAWFORD and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January next, at 4 P.M., submit to public auction, on the premises, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th day of July, 1865, and executed by Assaria Poonjey, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or land admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Chunabatty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bengalpoora or Chunabatty Road, on the north by the house of Mahomedbhoy Assaria, and on the south by the house of Emam Baloy Mussalman, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 94 an d 95, and the messuage or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 90.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Tuncker Kalidas Sewjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pitambur Dhurmajee Mistry, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of November 1871, viz., all that piece of Pazundaree ground, with the messuage or dwelling house situate on the Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 32 feet in breadth and 31 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south by the water passage belonging to the hereby conveyed premises only on the range of Memon Abdool Lutif, on the east by the dedicated property of Satar Bawa, and on the west by the Colaba passage, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 106, fronting on the north side of the Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF BATTY AND GRASS FIELDS AT TROMBAY IN THE VILLAGE OF MANGOLE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th day January instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises at Trombay, by order of the Administrator General.

Several sweet batty and grass fields with mangoe and other trees standing thereon, situate at Trombay, in the village of Mangoee, belonging to the estate of the late Joao Domingo Pereira, deceased. These will be sold separately, or two or more together, as may be deemed convenient.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 P.M., submit to public auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, the following valuable property, viz.:—

All that piece of land or ground containing by admeasurement 121 square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and a shop standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 127, and registered by the Collector of Ground Rent under No. 618, and bounded on the east by a passage for privies, on the west by the said Bazar Gate Street, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Rustomjee Poonagur, and on the south by the house of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Daroowalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at the Kasara Basin near the Mazagon Bunder.

400 tons superior Moulmein first class Teak Squares.

In small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FOFULWADY Oart on the Bhooleshwar Road.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Goverdhundas Nurrotumdass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Raghoonath Damodher.

All that piece of land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed under No. 27 and situate in an oart called or known by the name of Fofulwady, on the east side of Bhooleshwar Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolewar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards of thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Pensions and Tax under No. 278, and bounded on the south by the public road, on the south by the oart of Bhana Ghand-e, on the east by the house of Baloriama Chintoba Josey, and on the west by the house of Parshotum Ramchunderjee.

SALE of a Cotton Ginning Manufactory and the houses, godowns, and outhouses attached thereto, and of a large piece of cultivated ground at Broach.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February next, sell by public auction, at their rooms, No. 3, Marine [illegible] account and at the risk of the mortgagor, [illegible]bhoy.

No. 1.

[illegible]ground, situate at Vizulpore [illegible] containing by admeasurement [illegible] together with [illegible] factory, [illegible]

[illegible]D. MAGNESIA, [illegible]ADACHE, [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the Machinery in one of the Sheds of the Old Play House at Grant Road.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th day of January 1874 at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, in re John Martin, an insolvent, the machinery of a paper mill, consisting of one beam action steam engine, beam engine, steam boiler, rag engine, screw press, water pump, paper calendar, stuff chests, &c. The machinery is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW NAGPADA HOOGRIA STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Fudoo Doola, Rajing Nama, and Moto Nama, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Carma Bebee, widow of the late Dossa Canjee Saik Hoosain bin Dossa Canjee, and Maryam Bebee, widow of the late Saik Jaffer Soobolaali that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate at Hoozria Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1295, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 77, containing by admeasurement in breadth 15 feet, and in length 60 feet, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by Hoozria Street, on the north by the house of Saik Hoosein Areewalla, on the south by the house of Mahomed Jaffer bin Siddee Ahna.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, MAIDAN.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, 20TH JANUARY 1874.

Mr. A. FEITELSOHN has much pleasure in announcing to the Public that the above Theatre, (built on the exact spot recently occupied by CHIARINI'S ITALIAN CIRCUS) WILL BE RE-OPENED ON TUESDAY, 20TH JANUARY 1874, WHEN THE

GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

WILL MAKE THEIR RE-APPEARANCE IN A GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME, prepared for this occasion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserve Seats ..... Rs. 3 | Gallery ..... Re. 1
Family Tickets, to admit three ... „ 6 | Pit ..... As. 8

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to Commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 19th, to FRIDAY the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th January 1874.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ended 31st December 1873, at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, will be payable, on application, on and after the 23rd instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th January 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF YEAR ending 31st December 1873 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th Jan. 1874.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1874.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his CERTIFICATE to the Assessment Books of the Fort, Colaba, Mandvee, Cumbarry, Mazagon, Parell, Bhooleshwur, Girgaum, Malabar Hill, Mahim and Cumbalapoora Wards.

Appeals against the rate must be presented to the Court of Petty Sessions within ten days from THIS DATE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 14th January 1874.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, an AIRY and well-furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to the Uncersigned.

FOR SALE, a Lady's China Work Table, price moderate. A Mail Phaeton or Convertible Waggonette, by Silk & Son, the property of a Gentleman, price moderate. A C-Spring Barrouche, by Lewis, of Salisbury. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MAHABLESHWUR.

TO LET, "ROCKDALE," the property of Colonel HAGGARD, Kirkee, to whom apply.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THEE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873, IN ADDITION TO THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

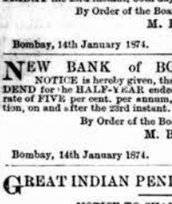
HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF "FRANCIS JOSEPH," UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1	Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1	Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO., No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
... Mohechunder Chatterjee.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED. WINE MERCHANTS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT,

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

THE Co.'s reputation in this Department for the past half century is too widely and well known to require commendation, suffice to say that after long and careful attention the management have succeeded in perfecting arrangements, which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price unequalled in Western India.

REVISED PRICE LIST, 1ST JANUARY, 1874.

SHERRIES.	Per Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL, a pale light Tiffin Wine (expected) ..... qts.	18 0	20 0
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry Wine for general family use (expected) ..... qts.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full bodied, generous Dinner Wine ..... qts.	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR OLD DRY, a richly Flavoured Wine ..... qts.	28 0	31 0
GOLDEN SEAL, a delicious desert Wine ..... qts.	28 0	31 0
SUPERIOR OLD DRY PALE J. & C. White's well known White Seal Brand ..... qts.	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, a delicately nutty-flavoured and *very* dry Wine, in high esteem among connoisseurs ..... qts.	27 0	30 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate Wine ..... qts.	34 0	38 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; this Wine may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness, and aroma ..... qts.	42 0	46 0
FINE OLD MADEIRA, *recommended to Convalescents* ..... qts.	36 0	40 0
MARSALA, a good substitute for Sherry ..... qts.	16 0	18 0

PORTS.		
WHITE SEAL, a Sound Wine for ordinary use (expected) ..... qts.	18 0	20 0
FINE PORT, with good body and flavour ..... qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ...pts.	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR PORT; a first-class full-bodied Wine, with fine bouquet and flavour (*most suitable for Invalids*) ..... qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ...pts.	17 0	19 0

SPARKLING WINES.		
CHAMPAGNE; F. Giesler & Co.'s "*for India*" brand ..... qts.	42 0	46 0
Do. do. ....pts.	23 0	26 0
CHAMPAGNE; Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" ..... qts.	42 0	46 0
Do. do. ....pts.	23 0	26 0
CHAMPAGNE; Jules Mumm's "*Finest Dry*" ..... qts.	42 0	46 0
Do. do. ....pts.	23 0	26 0
TREACHER & Co.'s finest CREAMING ..... qts.	42 0	46 0
Do. do. ....pts.	23 0	26 0
Do. DRY SILLERY ..... qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. ....pts.	19 0	21 0
HOCKS, Superior Sparkling ..... qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ....pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine ..... qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do. ....pts.	22 0	24 0
MOSELLE, fine Sparkling ..... qts.	30 0	34 0
Do. Superior, Sparkling ..... qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ..... pts.	18 0	20 0
Do. do. Giesler's ..... qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. finest "NONPAREIL" ..... qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do. ..... pts.	22 0	24 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White ..... qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. ....pts.	20 0	22 0

STILL RHENISH WINES. *Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.*	Per Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast ..... qts.	18 0	20 0
Do do pts.	10 0	11 8
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865 ..... qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865 ..... qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do. ..pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865 ..... qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 ..... qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do. ...pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	22 8	25 0
HOCKHEIMER	25 0	28 0
JOHANNISBERGER, MARCOBRUNNER, RUDESHEIMER, ERBACH, and other choice brands; of select vintages; in stock.		
WINNINGEN ..... qts.	22 8	25 0
Do. ..... pts.	12 0	14 0
SCHARZBERG ..... qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. ..... pts.	19 0	21 0
MUSCATEL ..... qts.	24 0	27 0
Do. ..... pts.	14 0	16 0
Do. Superior ..... pts.	30 0	34 0
Do. ..... pts.	17 0	19 0

OTHER BRANDS AVAILABLE.

CLARETS.		
FINE BORDEAUX, a good sound cup wine ..... qts.	9 8	10 8
PETIT MEDOC, an excellent Breakfast Wine ..... qts.	12 0	13 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866 ..... qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do. ..... pts.	9 0	10 0
SAINT JULIEN, vintage 1861 qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LAROSE ..... qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do. ..... pts.	14 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, ... qts.	30 0	34 0
Do. do. ..... pts.	16 0	18 0

BURGUNDIES.		
CHABLIS, vintage 1861, ... qts.	16 0	18 0
Do. vintage 1858 ..... qts.	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine Red ..... qts.	16 0	18 0
Do. do. ..... pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full-bodied ..... qts.	18 0	20 0
Do. Superior ..... qts.	22 8	25 0
MACON, Superior ..... qts.	20 0	23 0
Do. do. ..... pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, Rich ..... qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ..... pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.		
BARSAC, vintage 1861 ..... qts.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNE, Vintage 1861 ..... qts.	22 8	25 0
Do. Vintage 1858 ..... qts.	30 0	34 0

SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE (Treacher and Co.'s celebrated Heart Labelled Brandy) ..... qts.	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE ..... qts.	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE ..... qts.	18 0	21 0
Exshaw's Hennessy's, Martell's, and Mounier's.		
GIN, BOOTHS'S LONDON OLD TOM ..... qts.	16 0	18 0
Do. SWAINE & BOORD'S ..... qts.	16 0	18 0
DE KUYPER'S GENUINE VA. case of 15 large bottles ..... qts.	24 0	27 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bottle ..... qts.	13 8	15 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA ..... qts.	18 0	20 0
WHISKEY, IRISH, Kinahan's Celebrated LL. ..... qts.	19 0	20 0
Do. SCOTCH Crabbie's Fine Highland ..... qts.	18 0	20 0

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, AND BITTERS OF FORTY VARIETIES.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bottlings of M. B. Foster and Sons, the largest bottlers in the world of Bass's Ale.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

C. LAZARUS & Co,

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has again advanced very considerably. Advices from Calcutta still continue very unfavourable, and with every indication of even higher rates ruling there for some time, which will have a corresponding effect on our market. The New Bank of Bombay to-day has raised its rates for discount two per cent. all round, which must also operate against sellers in sterling; and we quote, even with the rise of nearly one per cent. to-day, rates closing firm at our figures.

In Government Securities there is very little doing, quotations being almost nominal.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d. to 11/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99.
Do demand	100 5/16.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¾
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 80 days' sight.	to 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	108½ to 109 n.
Four & half per cent.	104½
Four per cent.	104½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of	
1871 and 1872	½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	½ ,, ,,
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	7½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		9½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	8½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	do.		9½ ,,
Bank Bills			8½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Carolus	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
France	,, 130
Bar silver	,, 107½
Gold Leaf	,, 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 17 ½
Australian Gold	,, 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

STEAMER rates for Wheat firm. Cotton little demand. Sail rates maintained.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 15s. 0d.
Venice		£3 7s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d.
	Cotton	£3 17s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

MARKET steady for Colaba Land and Bank of Bombay shares. Spinning shares dull and heavy.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
40,000	500	all	7 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	777½
10,000	500	125	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,150
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	130
15,000	250	all	12 dol.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	240
.....	£20	10-12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6-10	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£48	19-20	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,260
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	114
750	2,000	all	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	960
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

250	1,000	all	112½ p.	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
200	1,000	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,845
200	1,000	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,975
200	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,350
150	750	150	25*	Broach Mills	295
75	1,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,850
200	1,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,750
250	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,345
100	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,475
250	1,000	all	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
200	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,950
200	2,500	400	200p.a.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	1,250*	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

125	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	910
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	80	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
125	12,000	14,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	875
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,500	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
250	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,700
125	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,700
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	430
200	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	655
125	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	775
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	850
400	800	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	515
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
37	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	90 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	950
466	1,000	all	30 p.a.	Volkart United Press Co.	925

o Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The advance of 1½d. in the Manchester Market has no effect on prices here, and the market remains extremely dull. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	at	Rs. 5	5 0
1,000	,,	,,	40	39 ,, 8¼ ,,	at	,, 5	4 0
500	,,	,,	40	39 ,, 8 ,,	at	,, 3	15 0
1,000	,,	White Mulls	44	20 ,,	at	,, 2	4 0
1,000	,,	,,	40	20 ,,	at	,, 2	2 0
1,000	,,	,,	40	20 ,,	at	,, 2	10 0
1,000	,,	,,	44	20 ,,	at	,, 2	13 0

COTTON.

The Liverpool Market appears to have become irregular, and any life that may be observed has but very short existence. Reuter's of the 13th reports the market as having been quiet, with sales only 12,000 bales of which 2,500 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for export. In prices there is no change whatever with the exception of a further fall of 1/16d. in arrivals, and Fair Dhollerah continues to stand at 5 7-16d. per lb. The Manchester market is reported firm, but there is very little doing, on account of higher prices asked :—7 lbs are quoted at 7s. 7¼d., 8¼ lbs at 9s. 1¼d., and 40's mule at 1s. 1d., being an advance of 1¼d. in the two former descriptions, and of ¼d. per lb. in 40's Mule. Coffee is firm but less active, and prices are much the same. The cotton market here has been quiet, and the advance which we reported yesterday has been lost. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	Candies	New Nugger	at Rs.	191-92
250	,,	,, ,, 19 days	at ,,	192-93
50	,,	,,	at ,,	1 4
125	,,	Kirkee (March)	at ,,	2 0
50	,,	Ahote F F B	at ,,	205½
50	,,	Do ,,	at ,,	193
100	,,	Kirkee (March)	at ,,	199-200
50	,,	Old Oomptа	at ,,	1 9
150	,,	Sanguinee	at ,,	179

YARNS.

There is no change to report in the state of the market, which continues very dull, and no sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Fatti Islam	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan. 12.
14	Delhi (s)	Lee	Calcutta, Jan. 1.
	Paraguay (s)	Williams	Calcutta, Dec 29.
	J. N. Cushing	Baxter	Moulmain, July 25.
	Ourun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Jan. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Hahnemann	Thomson	Rangoon.
	Limeri ck Lass	Yeston	New York via Allepey.

The ship Prince Patrick, Wishart, to Rangoon, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer China, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer South Tyne, to Liverpool.
Barque Night Hawk, to Calcutta.
Hiate Fatte Islam, to Damaun.
Steamer Fehlwan, to Kattywar Coast.
Steamer Sea Gull, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
9 Meinam (s) ..... Gauvain ..... Galle, Jan. 2.
Java (s) ..... Averon ..... Monlmein, Jan. 5.
Hippolyta ..... Hudson ..... Rangoon, Dec. 26.
Antiope ..... Withers ..... Melbourne, Nov. 23.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
12 Precursur ..... Bordeaux.
Mathilde ..... Burnes Ayres.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caradoc, s, 230 boxes tin plates, Young and Co; 600 bundles iron hoops, Gaddum and Co.
Muriel, s, 68 cases ports, N Aspundiarjee; 2 hogsheads portwine, D Cowasjee; 10 bales corks, S Rustomjee Sukhai; 5 hogsheads portwine, J Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne, s, 3 cases cochineal, H Premchund; 26 cases paper, D Merwanjee and Co; 9 packages papers, B Shapoorjee; 10 cases papers, H S Yacoob's Sons and Co; 50 drums varnish, 253 bundles iron hoops, and 150 kegs red lead, H Aliyhoy and Co; 5 cases chemicals, A Mahomedally 21 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 50 cases capsules, J Nowrojee; 5 cases cognac, Premjee Ookerda.
Atholl, s, 189 bundles and 5,341 bars iron, L Ebramjee's Sons and Co; 2 hogsheads sherry, Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 130 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 32 bales hemp rope, Hormusjee Pestonjee.
Lady Allan, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Muriel, s, 408 coils rope, Canjee Lilladhur.
Benefactress, 109 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
W H Atkinson, s, 120 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondarjee.
Caradoc, s, 800 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 65 bales hemp, Gungavram Hurekchund; 21 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 23 bales wool, Curzondass Nemany; 14 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Kesmany; 42 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahadowdass; 51 bales wool, Nabraj Narotumdass; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 66 bales cotton, Pitamber Manlall.
Sunda, s, 100 bales cotton, Georg Lockhart and Co.
Lorne, s, 52 bales cotton, Bernaud Kullandass; 420 packages wet dates End-rjee Moonsee; 100 bags chillies and 2 packages heeraduan, Lalchund Khoukar; 25 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda, s, 236 cases indigo, P and Co; 5 cases blood stone's Jamset jee Cursetjee and Co; 8 cases fishmaws, Merally Nuthoo; 14 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 46 cases oilbanum, and 13 cases gum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 100 cases oilbanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.
China, s, 60 bales hides, 581 bags rice, and 913 bags linseed, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Stamford, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sunda, s, 300 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

China, s, 185 bales tobacco, P. & O. Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 13.

Dunlop, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to appear before a Medica Board, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURE—JANUARY 13.

Disbrowe, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Roha.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 26th Dec. 1873.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

10th Hussars—Lieut Hugh Sutlej Gough to be Adjt, vice the Hon'ble H G L Crite too, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 21st Dec 1873.

10th N I—Capt R F Firth, Wing Officer, to Second in Command, vice Combe, deceased. Dated 18th Dec 1873.

37th N I—Surgn J C G Carmichael, M D., to officiate in medical charge during the period Surgn Maj Cowie may officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government. Dated 5th Nov 1873.

Pushmurree—Capt H H Taylor, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Smith. Dated 21st Dec 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Engineers—Lieut C S Beauchamp to be Captain, from the 18th Dec 1873.

1st Batn 5th Fusiliers—Lieut J L Vincent to be Capt, from the 2nd July 1873.

109th Regt—Lieut G Simpson to be Capt, from the 27th Nov 1873.

Medical Department British Service—Surg Maj W Graves, R A, to rank as Surgn Maj, from the 22nd Sept 1870.

Surg Maj A J Ferguson, 2nd Batn 1st Regt, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 1st Sept 1870.

Lieut Col A Irvine, B S C, is, at his own request, transferred from Allahabad to Benares, for general duty.

Maj P. Story, late 60th N I, is permitted to do general duty at Dhurmsalala, from the date on which he was struck off the strength of the 1st Goorkha Regt, viz the 15th Nov 1873.

Lieut H T S Yates, C Battery 5th Brigade R A, is directed to proceed from Allygurh to Rawulpindee for duty with H Battery of that Brigade, to travel at the public expense, his services being urgently required.

Lieut H J Ly ter, No 7 Baty 23rd Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Morar, for duty, with No 1 Baty of that Brigade, to travel at the public expense, his services being urgently required.

Lieut H G Weir, No 2 Baty 23rd Bgde R A, is directed to proceed to Agra for duty with No 5 Baty of that Brigade, to travel at the public expense.

The leave to England, granted to Ve y Surg S M Wilson, 3rd Hussars, in cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

10th Hussars—Capt the Hon ble H G L Chrichton, to England, from date of leaving regiment, pending exchange.

R H A—Very Surg M F M Case, (F Baty F Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting battery, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Lieut P Eyton, to Lahore, from the 13th Dec 1873 to the 10th Feb 1874, on medical certificate.

72nd Foot—Capt W F Kelsey, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs

Lieut F W Holland, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieut J V Lendrum, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Surg Maj J Meane, M D, on private affairs, from the 19th Dec 1873 to the 28th Feb 1874.

79th Foot—Lieut J B M Taylor, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Col J F Richardson, C B, (Comdt 6th Bengal Cavalry,) for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Capt L Smith, (Adjt 3rd Goorkha regiment), to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieut L A C Cook, (1st Squadron Subaltern 5th Bengal Cavalry,) to remain at Calcutta, from the 15th Jany to the 15th March 1874, in extension, to study the native languages.

General List Infantry—Capt E M Forbes, (Adjt and offg Wing Officer 39th N I), from the 13th Dec 1873 to the 12th March 1874, on medical certificate, to proceed to Deyrah Dhoon, and the Hills north of it.

Capt E H Salkeld, (1st Wing Subaltern 16th N I), to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate, from the 16th Dec 1873 to the 15th Feby 1874, in extension.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.		Arri-val.	Arri-packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 19	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.	
Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.	
Australian	Feb. 7	4-30 P.M.	...	No after packet	
China	Jan. 27	4-30 P.M.	...		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 19	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.	

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarpa, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	3 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Rhed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MELVILLE—January 13th, at 105 Malabar Hill, the wife of James Melville, of a daughter.
ORMISTON—January 12th, at West Dulwich, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Ormiston, Esq., C. E., of a son.

DEATHS.

MILNE—January 13th, at the Rock Mount Road, Alexander Watson Milne, Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway, Lanowlee, aged 24 years.
NELSON—January 14th, at Ahmedabad, at the residence of Surgeon-Major Boustead, James Walter (of the Kirkee Small Arms Factory), second son of J. Ian Nelson, Esq., of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, from the effects of a gun accident. Regretted by a large circle of friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FOX—January 5th, at Umballa, the wife of Capt R. Patterson Fox, 11th Prince Albert's Hussars, of a son.
HERKNLE—January 4th, at Aligurh, the wife of the Rev J. F. D. Hoerle, C. M. S., of a daughter.
THOMAS—January, 6th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Thomas, of the Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

HEELEY—January 6th, at Darjeeling, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Heeley.
WILSON—January 11th, at Allahabad, Arthur Hearne, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilson, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1874.

WE published yesterday morning a despatch from the Duke of Argyll which is simply the most important State paper that has issued from the India Office since His Grace became Secretary of State. We might go further, and say that no more remarkable declaration of policy has been volunteered by an Indian Minister since Sir Charles Wood wrote his famous despatch recommending the gradual introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue throughout India. The despatch contains a most clear and convincing statement of the reasons which ought to induce the Government of India not merely to assess the land moderately but to direct its efforts to the creation everywhere in India of rights of private property in land; and, if the principles laid down for their guidance be vigorously and systematically carried out by the central and subordinate Governments in this country, the Duke's despatch will be hereafter referred to as the Magna Charta of Indian landholders. It might be supposed that the Secretary of State had only been waiting for an opportunity to condemn that mischief-working spirit of greed to enhance the land-tax, against the results of which we have often vainly protested; for no more emphatic rebuke could have been administered to the whole order of "able revenue officers" in India than is conveyed in the Duke of Argyll's criticism on the regret expressed by Colonel Haig, Superintendent of Irrigation in Orissa, that the Zemindars who are making use of the State canals to irrigate waste lands which have been taken up for cultivation will, owing to the rise in rents, make a much larger profit out of the speculation than the State can possibly do. "I observe," says the Duke, "with much satisfaction that the "Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his minute "discourages the notion that, whatever is gained "by the owners in the shape of rent, is so much "lost to the State. *The best wealth of a Go-*"*vernment is to be found in the growing wealth* "*of its people; and the feeling which leads it to* "*grudge all that does not fall into the hands of its* "*tax-collectors is a very short sighted feeling, and* "*must lead, if really followed, to a very short-*"*sighted policy.*" We need hardly say that this sentiment has our cordial acquiescence, for we have repeatedly given utterance to it in words almost identical with those now used by the Duke of Argyll. Colonel Haig has done good service by showing that there is no necessity in Orissa for the compulsory water rate with which Lord Mayo wished to clog the boon of irrigation; for the people, seeing that irrigation always increases and in some cases even doubles the produce of the land, compete eagerly with one another for the privilege of being permitted to cultivate the ground at a higher rent. It is a pity, then, that he could not free his mind from the vulgar Anglo-Indian prejudice that it is a crime for any man whose family has owned land perhaps for centuries in India to benefit in the least degree by public works, the object of which is to increase the produce of the country. To construct public works with the money which the State takes from Zemindars and ryots, and then to squeeze the unfortunate Zemindars till they give up to the State every rupee of the profit on the increase of produce to which they are legitimately entitled, cannot be an expedient policy, or one likely to do lasting good to the country. Colonel Haig contends that the Zemindars do not devote any part of their share of the rent to permanent improvements; yet, in the same breath, he complains that the Government, which gets at least as large a share of the rent as the Zemindars, is expected to execute permanent improvements without getting immediately full interest on the money thus invested. Let the superior landlord first set the example of unselfishness by doing its duty to the land without thought of profit, and the inferior landlord, supposing his title is made perfectly secure, may also be required to admit that property has its duties as well as its privileges. The present apathy of Indian proprietors of land as regards the improvement of their property can be easily explained. "In the first place," to quote the Duke of Argyll's words, "it is quite certain "that proprietors, if there be any such, who have "no other tenants than such as sit at fixed "rents, will not, and cannot be expected to, "improve . . . . . It may be true that "even those proprietors who are in a position to "enjoy the increased value of their land do not "generally in India appreciate their duties, or "see their own interest as they ought to do. "This is probably the result of long hereditary "habits acquired under the discouraging effects "of arbitrary exaction levied by conquering "and despotic monarchs. If so, we may hope "that the progress of education, acting in aid "of the motives of self-interest, will lead to a "better state of things."

But there is only one way by which the State can stimulate and keep alive the feeling of enlightened self-interest among the holders of land to which we must look for the improvement of Indian agriculture. Nothing but fixity of tenure will suffice to make men put their money in the land; and by fixity of tenure we mean not simply long leases, but a guarantee that on the expiry of these leases they will be renewed without an arbitrary and excessive increase of the rates of assessment. The Duke of Argyll now accepts this principle, and enforces it in terms as explicit as anyone could desire. The land-tax, he has the boldness to declare, is not in his opinion the best of all modes of raising revenue. The system by which the State "absorbs a very large proportion of the produce "of the soil" has come down to us by inheritance from the Native Governments, and we must try to make the best of it. But His Grace doubts whether it is possible for any Government, even giving it credit for the most benevolent intentions, to "discharge the duties of a "landlord really well—as thriftily, as wisely, "as completely, as they can be discharged by "individual owners." It is, therefore, he maintains, the duty of the State to foster instead of undermining such rights of property as "remain, or have come to be established, in "any class of the people;" and, with regard more particularly to occupiers holding land from the State under 30 years' leases, the Duke makes some excellent remarks which we make no apology for quoting in full, because they have a special bearing on the administration of the land revenue system of Bombay :—

There can be no doubt that, when the owners of land know that they are liable to have the proportion of the rental which they pay to the State arbitrarily enhanced at the end of some temporary settlement, such as a term of 30 years, *a powerful effect is produced in discouraging outlay on permanent improvements.* A lease for 30 years is amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to give complete security to the actual cultivators of the soil in respect to the profits of even the highest cultivation. It is ample also to encourage reclamation of waste lands where this can be effected by ordinary labour. It is sufficient, therefore, and more than sufficient, to induce them to do all that mere cultivators can ever be expected to do. *But those more permanent and expensive improvements which owners of land execute in Europe are inseparably connected with the prospect of secure and permanent enjoyment, and with the feeling which identifies a man's own interest with the interests of succeeding generations.*

We should not wish to add to or take away from the text of this noble despatch by so much as a single syllable. All that remains for the Duke of Argyll to do is to see that his declaration of a truly wise and generous policy towards the landholders of India does not remain, like so many other good Resolutions of the India Office, a dead letter. His design to give rest and contentment to a sorely worried class of the population, who, if they were satisfied, would be the most trustworthy and useful subjects of the English Government, will assuredly be thwarted by a combination of India officials, unless he insists on the adoption of such administrative changes as will compel the local Governments to act in the spirit of statesmen rather than in that of tax-gatherers. Two things are required in Bombay: to lay down a rule that no assessment should be increased by more than a certain percentage on the renewal of a 30 years' lease, and to take the work of re-assessing districts that have been once surveyed out of the hands of officers of the Revenue Survey and intrust it to the Collectors. A survey is of inestimable advantage to a country in fixing boundaries and rights of property once for all; but, if it become a mere engine for rack-renting the land whenever leases fall in, the sooner it is abolished the better for Government and the people. We shall await, with much curiosity, the action by which we presume the Secretary of State intends to complete the work he has begun by his despatch.

IN answer to our challenge that he should point out "the ideal land line which is to be "entirely out of the reach of Russia," the *Indian Statesman* says :—"The Euphrates Valley "route fully answers our contemporary's con-"dition. England and Russia will have crossed "swords long before the latter can wield any "influence in the Euphrates Valley, and, though "the line were ultimately continued from the "head of the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee, it "would lie altogether outside the circle of "Russian influence." Now, the Euphrates Valley scheme does not fall in with our conception of "a land line" at all. What we want is through communication with London by land; the Euphrates Valley route would, in the most favourable circumstances, only provide such communication between Kurrachee on the coast of the Indian Ocean and Alexandretta on the coast of the Mediterranean. Mr. Andrew's scheme has, in short, the fatal defect that it would not do away with the sea voyage, so that, for the carriage of either commerce or troops, it not only would not have the advantage over, but it would be positively more costly, and perhaps less expeditious, than the present route through the Suez Canal to Bombay. But even a land line from Bagdad to Damascus or Antioch would not be safe from the incursions of troops sent out by Russia from her commanding position in the provinces south of the Caucasus, from which she watches and overawes both Turkey and Persia. Any land line, however, in this direction, to be worthy of the name, must pass through Constantinople, and no such line could be used by England for military purposes. In time of war, Russia could seize it at a hundred different points; and, even if it were out of Russia's reach, does anybody suppose that the European Powers through whose territory it must pass would allow England to make free use of it? Even in time of peace we doubt very much if the Continental States would care to permit the passage to and fro of thousands of English troops every year. We repeat, then, that during peace the sea must always be our best, and during war our only means of communication with England.

The policy we urge Government to adopt with regard to all proposals for making these overland railways may be defined in a single sentence. Do not, we say, suffer Russia to secure the mon

In Monghyr, the winter crops in the lowlands look well, and an average crop is expected. In Bhaugulpore slight showers fell on the 12th; the winter crops promise well but want more rain. No distress is felt as yet. In Purneah beneficial rain fell on the 28th. In Orissa division, Pooree, the outturn is late; the rice crop is fair average; winter crops promise well, rice is being purchased for exportation. In Hazarebaugh the winter crops are tolerably fair, and prices are unchanged.

THE history of the Indian battle of the guages up to the present time, the *Pioneer* says, reads like a chapter of Rabelais. The deliberations of Government were guided in the first instance by rough estimates. These were followed up by preliminary estimates. Further information being required, Government was supplied with detailed estimates. Its appetite for estimates having been now thoroughly roused, it called for others in the following order:—

Detailed estimates.
Complete estimates.
Revised estimates.
Supplementary estimates.
Final estimates.
Comparative estimates.
Abstract estimates.
Combined estimates.

When these were finished the "time had arrived," in official parlance, for "*a very carefully considered estimate*," and so there were produced forthwith—

Alternative estimates.
Broad gauge estimates.
Narrow gauge estimates.
Estimates for broad gauge with narrow gauge rails.
Estimates for narrow gauge, taking a Company's railway and calling it your own.
Three-railed railway estimates.

The estimators then felt exhausted and rested a while, but now we learn that they have been ordered to spend a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, in making still more comparative estimates under new suppositions. This is excellent fooling, but is it business?

ENGLISH SHIP ON FIRE OFF COCHIN.

YESTERDAY we received a special telegram from our correspondent in Cochin, informing us that the ship Indian Empire, bound from England to Bombay with coals, is on fire off Cochin. Last night another telegram informed us that the ship belongs to Shields. Notwithstanding that the fire-engines were being worked the fire was still increasing. All assistance had been rendered from shore, but the only chance of saving the cargo was to run ashore and scuttle the ship.

MILITARY ITEMS.

WE hear that Colonel Holland, C. B., the Commissary General, accompanied by his clerk Wittoba, proceeds from Poona on the 16th instant on a tour of inspection to Mhow, Neemuch, and Nusseerabad.

MAJOR T. NICHOLL, R. A., will succeed Colonel Maxwell as Superintendent of the Cossipore Factory, near Calcutta, which post Colonel Maxwell shortly vacates on completing a second five years' tenure of the appointment.

A REVISED "Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores", for adoption throughout India, based on the English system, having now been compiled and distributed to the three Presidencies, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council directs that the new nomenclature, as shown therein, may be very carefully followed by all departments from the 1st April 1874.

SOME Artillery rocket practice took place on Saturday afternoon at Akbar's Bund, Allahabad, in the presence of General Sir James Brind, Colonel Evans, and several non-military spectators. The rockets used were Hale's 9 and 24 pounders; the latter being truly formidable projectiles, and roaring loudly in their flight They would be very likely to cause commotion in the ranks of irregular native cavalry or among the huts of an Ashantee village. They beat grasshoppers hollow in their jumping feats. The usefulness of these missiles consists in the fact that the apparatus from which they are discharged can be carried by one or two men, and they are, therefore, available, as in the African bush, where guns cannot conveniently be used, owing to the absence of practicable roads. Their moral effect on an undisciplined enemy, or on ill-broken horses, must be considerable. The practice itself was not very good; none of the rockets actually struck the targets, although some of them were not far off the mark. The element of danger was after all not altogether absent from Saturday's proceedings, for one of the rockets exploded at a short distance from the starting point, and several of the fragments struck the ground within a few yards of some spectators in an adjoining tope of trees. After this they appeared to consider the point of view less advantageous.—*Pioneer.*

TORPEDO ON THE BRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see my letter in your issue of the 7th inst. has in your Church Gate Street contemporary, roused the indignation of a correspondent signing himself "Watchful," and I ask you to give me space to return his fire. He pretends to call my statements "inopportune and inaccurate," and to comment on my letter, para. by para., but I observe he does not notice my reference to the watchful warrior who "sleeps every night in peaceful Bombay harbour close under our monster guns with a sword under his pillow." Perhaps, however, "Watchful" is an intimate friend of this nervous individual, and believes that the sword is only kept in this handy position to "kill rats or to cut at boats that come alongside," and did not like to expose him any further. Ah! Mr. Editor, though I think I have unearthed my fox and feel pretty sure from their internal evidence that the writer of the scheme on "The Defence of Bombay," which was so "ably and concisely sketched out" in the New Year's Day supplement of the *Times of India*, and the writer who signs himself "Watchful" in the issue of that paper for to-day, is one and the same person I will take the trouble, with your permission, to rub a little more gilt off his scientific gingerbread.

"Watchful" says that though I endeavoured to negative the proposals of the writer of the article on "The Defence of Bombay" I did not suggest a better means of defence. I answer I did not do so, because I am "satisfied with the defence works of Bombay as they stand or are in progress."

"Watchful's" defence of the description of the monitors as "fourth rate" is defective in this main particular, that in the table of ships in which he ranks them as No. 4, the two first, the "Fury" and the "Thunderer" are not yet completed; so that, whatever they may be in days to come, our monitors are at the present time, according to "Watchful's" own table, second rate, and not fourth rate ships of war. "Watchful" repeats his statement that "sixty ton guns are things of the present." I answer flatly that they are *not*, and I defy him to say where there is one in use. I should also like him to tell us something more about these Russian "59 tons guns throwing shot 1120 lbs. in weight," where they are to be seen, what ships carry them, and how they are to be brought here.

"Watchful" does not deny my statement that the guns of our monitors can land a 400-pounder projectile at a distance of four miles, but he wants to know what "penetration they can effect." I reply that if he is the *savant* he professes to be, or even if he be a "seaman gunner," he will be able to solve this problem for himself.

There is little else in his letter for me to combat, as it chiefly consists of an attempt to bury my stubborn facts in a cloud of rubbish, but I should like to say that when our monitors are spoken of together, the "Abyssinia" is the senior vessel of the two, and should in all courtesy be placed first.

With regard to the defences at Perim and Aden, if "Watchful" does not already know all about it, I may mention that a "seaman gunner" was sent there some time ago, and that no notice has as yet been taken of his valuable suggestions, from which I infer that the defence of Aden is in a satisfactory condition. With regard to the proposed new survey of Bombay Harbour, it may cause "Watchful" some satisfaction to know that it has already commenced, as of late a boat has frequently been seen "dropping the lead" and "taking soundings" under the command of one well known for the interest he takes in these matters.

14th January. NO FEAR.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL INCOME TAX.—It is reported that the Government have either recommended or is going to recommend the levy of a one per cent. Municipal Income Tax.

A HINDOO BARRISTER AT KATTYWAR.—Mr. Sitaram Narayen Pundit, barrister-at-law, has been authorised to practise in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Kattywar Agency.

THE OLD SECRETARIAT BUILDING.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* asserts that a wealthy merchant of this city has made an offer to Government for the purchase of the old Secretariat building.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 10th January, was 55 feet 3 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 9 tenths.

A JAGHIRDAR OF POONA.—The *Dnyan Prakash* hears that Appa Saheb Natu, who was very recently deprived of his civil jurisdiction, in his inam villages, has petitioned Government to restore him to power.

THEFT.—Mohideen Mahomed and another were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment each, for stealing a tin of oil, the property of the P. and O. Company.

A FRIEND writing from Poona a few days ago says —"We have been blessed for some days past with glorious mornings and evenings, such in fact as to cause one to fancy at times that he is back in an English clime again."

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in a small house situated opposite the Jooma Musjid, but before any considerable damage could be done the fire was put out by the members of the fire brigade, assisted by the police and the townspeople. The cause of the fire is not known.

IGNORANT NATIVE DRUGGISTS.—A native paper, in noticing the fatal accident which recently occurred to a child at Calcutta from the oversight of an ignorant native druggist, suggests that no one should be allowed to retail medicinal drugs unless he shall have passed a certain examination and have obtained a certificate to that effect.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Mussulman named Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, residing at Shamjee Hassajee Street, reported to the police, on Tuesday, that a servant of his, named Ebrahim Oomer, had stolen a coat, containing nine silver buttons, a silver watch, and hair chain, valued at Rs. 90, and had absconded. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A KHOJA WOMAN.—Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate, yesterday committed the Khoja merchant named Nanjee Meetha for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for the murder of his wife Dhunbaee aged about twenty-four years, on the morning of the 26th December last, in a house at Bengalpoora.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,288. Of these, 673 were new admissions, consisting of 290 Hindoos, 231 Mussulmans, 127 Parsees, 16 Christians, and 9 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 73·89. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz. intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, bronchitis, catarrh, and rheumatism.

THE REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—A correspondent of a vernacular newspaper is dissatisfied with the existing arrangements of the Revenue Survey Department and the work it performs. Though the number of the officers of this department, says the writer, has been considerably increased of late, and the amount of their salaries has been made treble what it was when the department was started, the quality of the work performed by it has not improved, he thinks.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Josephi	Melusian.
Quadrille	Viveur	Bellot.
Selection	Trovatore	Verdi.
Waltz	Mahablehwur	Inzoli.
Selection	Faust	Gounod.
Galop	Poona Races	Inzoli.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NATIVE PICNIC PARTY.—English-speaking natives are, we observe, taking kindly to the time-honoured English institution known as a picnic. On Saturday last, a party on rather a notable scale proceeded to Ghoregham, the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who had invited some of the leading native citizens of Bombay belonging to different sections and creeds, to be his guests. Among them were the Hon'ble Mr. Narayen Wasudew, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Bhugwandas Purshotamdas, Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, and others. While at Ghoregham, they made themselves as merry as young folks would do, and returned to Bombay the next day.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.—The Convocation of the University will not take place till the return of His Excellency the Chancellor of the University from Sind, towards the end of January or the beginning of February.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

A GOOD STORY.—Some candidates appear to think that it is a recommendation to have "been up" to University examinations, quite independently of the result. The following dialogue recently took place:—

Applicant for employment—"I have been up for the F.E.A."

Inspector—"Oh, you're F.E.A. ?"

Applicant—"No, I was plucked."

Inspector—"Well, that's not much of a recommendation."

Applicant—"But I have been plucked *twice*!"—*Ibid.*

THE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The University scholarships and prizes in connection with this year's matriculation examination have been gained by the following schools:—The Cowasjee Jehangir Latin Scholarship and the Bai Manecksbai Byramjee Jijibai Prize by St. Mary's Institution, Bombay; the first Juggunath Sunkersbet Sanskrit Schoolarship by the Kolapore High School, and the second by the Ratnagherry High School; and the Ellis Prize, awarded this year for proficiency in Persian, by the Poona High School. St. Mary's Institution, by its splendid run of successes, has almost acquired a prescriptive right to the Latin scholarships but it is interesting to know that the second-best Latinist this year was a Parsee boy of the Elphinstone High School. It is also interesting to note that, though a considerable number of European youths appeared in the examination, the highest marks in English obtained by any candidate were awarded to a Parsee student, also of the Elphinstone High School. —*Ibid.*

ONE candidate at the last matriculation examination ought to be, according to the Rev. Sydney Smith's suggestion, preached upon in every High School in the Presidency. He had been plucked ten times, and only succeeded in this, his eleventh attempt. His perseverance, of course, deserves all praise, but what High School boys should have their attention specially directed to is the cause of his repeated failure. This was simply, as we have ascertained by careful inquiry, his going up to the examination from the *second* class of his school, and before he was fully grounded in the elements of the various subjects of the examination. Since that first mistake he found it impossible to honestly begin over again, and it has taken ten years for his subsequent studies to sink down to the elements, a thorough and accurate knowledge of which alone avails in the matriculation examination. Our High School students should have it impressed upon them that nothing can be so injurious to their future studies as a faulty groundwork, and that the prevalent haste to "take their chance" is most unwise and suicidal. The motto of Sir Amyas Paulet, quoted by Bacon, applies with peculiar force to a scholastic career—"Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner."—*Ibid.*

CLASSICAL REQUIREMENTS FROM CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—The authorities of Elphinstone College have decided not to enforce this year the rule which requires some knowledge of a classical language from all candidates for admission. As there does appear to have been some misconception about this requirement, the decision is perhaps a wise one, but it is a mistake to talk of the rule as a new one, and to say that sufficient notice was not given. The rule was laid down by Mr. Peile in February 1870, and nearly two years' notice was given. It was circulated in all the High Schools and published in the Director's Annual Report, to say nothing of an article on the subject in the *Educational Record* for March 1870. The writers in the newspapers, therefore, who are pathetic on the "difficulty" of getting up a classical language in a fortnight, and who declare that "at least six months are required" for that purpose, are wrong in supposing that any absurdity of the kind was contemplated. It is precisely because it is not only difficult, but impossible, to learn a classical (or any other) language in three times six months, which is the interval between matriculation and F.E.A., that an elementary acquaintance with a classical language is indispensably necessary for a student entering in an Arts College.—*Ibid.*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING 1872.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1874.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, No. 2989, dated 20th October 1873—Submits the usual report and statements bearing on the administration of the Jails of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st December 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The first point to be noticed in connection with the annual report of the Jails in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1872 is the excessive delay which has occurred in its submission. The report is dated 20th October 1873, or nearly ten months after the expiration of the year to which it refers. The report for 1871 was forwarded to Government by Dr. Cruickshank on 29th April 1872, and if it was then possible to prepare the annual report in four months, Government are unable to perceive why almost ten months should have been required for the compilation of the report now under review. The reasons assigned by Major Probyn as the cause of his having taken all but ten months to do in 1873 what his predecessor did in 1872 in four months, are that he had to prepare a report on the subordinate Jails and that the Superintendent of the Dohad Jail was very dilatory in forwarding the report regarding that Jail. His Excellency in Council cannot, however, consider this as being in any way an adequate and satisfactory explanation; and would again repeat the opinion expressed by him on a previous occasion that what was practicable in 1872 ought to be feasible in the subsequent years, and that if in that particular year it was found possible to prepare and submit a full and complete report by the end of April, there ought to be no difficulty in doing so always. It is therefore trusted that the report for 1873 will be ready at, the latest, the close of next May.

The most noticeable features in the present report are the serious increase in the number of persons confined in the Jails; the increase alike in the total expenditure on the Jails and in the net cost per head of each prisoner, the material diminution in the amount of cash receipts, and the augmented percentage of re-convictions. The health and general conduct of the convicts would appear to have differed but little in the year under review from what they were in 1871.

The total number of persons convicted by the Criminal Courts and sent to prison in 1872 was 13,885 as compared with 12,936 in 1871, showing an increase of 949 or about 7·3 per cent. The increase was exclusively in the number of male prisoners, which rose from 12,054 in 1871 to 13,081 in 1872, whilst the number of females convicted fell from 882 to 804. The number of prisoners under sentence in the Jails on 31st December 1871 was 6,862, or 14 in excess of the number on the corresponding day in the previous year. The total number of persons sentenced and confined in the District Jails in 1872 was accordingly 20,747 as against 19,784 in 1871, and 19,285 in 1870. The increase is most noticeable in the Marathi-speaking districts of the Northern Division and in the Southern Maratha Country. From the returns it would appear that the increase in the total number of persons convicted and committed to prison in 1872 as contrasted with the number in 1871 is due to the serious rise in the number received in the Jails in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country districts, which was only partially counterbalanced by the reduction in the number sent for confinement to the Jails in Guzerat and Sind.

Notwithstanding the increase above noted in the total number of persons confined, the daily average number of convicted prisoners in the Jails was somewhat smaller in 1872 than it was in 1871, the numbers for the two years being respectively 6,735 and 6,895. The explanation of this fact is to be found in the Judicial Statement No. III accompanying the Inspector General's report, from which it appears that the number of sentences of very short terms of imprisonment was materially greater in the year under review than in the preceding year.

2,948 persons were in 1872 imprisoned by order of the Committing Magistrates pending their trial before the Courts of Session, being 2·25 less than the number so detained in custody in 1871. The number of convicts remaining in custody on 31st December 1872 was 6,744 During the year 12,362 persons were discharged on the completion of their sentences, and 717, or about 5 per cent. of those convicted during the year, were released on appeal. Only seven persons were discharged by order of Government on account of ill-health or good conduct. 61 convicts were executed and 172 were transported to Port Blair, as compared with 43 in 1871 and 108 in 1870.

This wide fluctuation in the number transported is due not so much to the increase or decrease in the number of persons yearly sentenced to transportation for life as to the ever-increasing difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable vessels for the conveyance from Bombay to the Andamans. In 1872 ships did happen to be procurable on moderate terms, but in 1873 it was found impossible to engage a single vessel for this purpose. Under these circumstances it appears probable that in future the direct sea route will have to be abandoned, and the Bombay Presidency convicts sentenced to transportation for life will be sent by rail to Calcutta, and thence forwarded by steamer to Port Blair, as now are the Bengal convicts. How best this arrangement can be carried out is at present under the consideration of Government.

Exclusive of those confined in the Bombay City Jails the number of Europeans imprisoned in 1872 was 59, or 5 in excess of the number in the previous year. The increase is due to the larger number, probably drunken or refractory sailors, sentenced to imprisonment at Aden and Karachi. Of the total number of convicted prisoners in the Bombay Jails in 1872, 6,225, or exactly 3) per cent., were Mussulmans, whilst 6·2 per cent. were Hindoos. In 1871, 22·5 per cent. of the convicts were Mussulmans and 64 per cent. Hindoos, and in 1870 the Mussulman prisoners constituted 33·2 per cent. of the entire number. These facts, coupled with the circumstance that the number of Mahomedans confined has fallen from 6,395 in 1870 to 6,225 in 1873, whilst the number of Hindoo prisoners has increased from 12,247 to 13,347 in that period, would seem to point to an improvement in the general conduct of the Mussulman portion of the population. In the statement showing the previous occupation of the prisoners confined in 1872, 1,878, or more than two-thirds, are classed under the heads of agriculturalists and labourers, 101 are described as persons of independent property, 871 as shop-keepers, 1,105 as artizans. Very large increase on the number in 1871, which was given as 665) and 1,632 as servants in the employ of Government or of private individuals. 3·8 are entered as "professionals." It is satisfactory to find that the number of persons included under this very vague description is little more than a third of what it was in the return for 1871, but as remarked by Major Probyn it would seem probable that a large proportion of the prisoners described in the returns for 1872 as professionals might with greater accuracy have been termed artizans. A slight increase in the number of juvenile offenders is apparent in 1872, the number of boys and girls under the age of 16 years confined in 1872 having been 425 as compared with 391 in 1871.

Government regret to notice the serious increase in the number of re-convictions reported in 1872. It is general under all heads. 1,721 of the convicts confined had been in Jail previously: of them 1,155 had been sentenced to imprisonment once before, 362 had been imprisoned twice previously, and 204 had before been sent to Jail on more than two occasions. The percentage of re-convictions was 8·3. In 1871 the number of convicts in the Jails who had previously been sentenced to one or more terms of imprisonment was 1,284, and the proportion they bore to the total number of prisoners was 6·5. The report for 1872 therefore displays an increase of 437 in the number, and of 1·8 in the total percentage of re-convictions. It is, however, to be observed Government have already, in their Resolution of 12th February 1873, expressed their opinion on the general principles which should determine the nature of the labour on which the convicts should be employed, and regulate its character, and it is not necessary now to reiterate those views, which briefly were that all persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment should be employed for the entire period of their confinement on the most severe and deterrent form of labour, and that convicts to whom long terms of imprisonment were awarded should for the first portion of their sentence be engaged exclusively on the hardest and most distasteful description of work, and then, if well-conducted, might be set to easier and from a financial point of view more remunerative, labour. The special attention of the Inspector General of Prisons was at the time directed to this most important subject. Government, however, regret to find from paragraph 130 and some of the subsequent paragraphs of the Inspector General's report that apparently no steps have as yet been taken to carry out those instructions. The Inspector General remarks that "in practical administration in this country we seem to have got no farther than the belief that imprisonment should be primitive and reformatory, but have not attempted to put our belief to the test of an actual trial in a proper working manner." If the only action taken by the Inspector General of Prisons on the directions of Government conveyed in their Resolution on the reports for 1870 and 1871 has been to repeat in the report for 1872, as his own, in an expanded form and with some additions of detail the views of Government on the point as expressed in those Resolutions, it is the Inspector General of Prisons, and not Government, who is exclusively responsible for this unsatisfactory result. The opinions held by Government are known to him, and it was his duty to have introduced into the Jails under his charge a system in consonance with those opinions, or at least to have submitted a scheme by means of which the theory might have been reduced to practice. To prevent any further delay in the introduction of a definite fixed system regulating the nature of the employment on which convicts should be employed, and determining the character of their work at the various stages of their sentence of imprisonment, the Inspector General of Prisons should now draw up and submit to Government rules on this subject for the guidance of officers in charge of Jails.

In his general remarks at the close of his report Major Probyn contends that imprisonment in India cannot be rendered truly reformatory but may, though this he argues has not been really done, be made primitive and deterrent. His Excellency in Council does not desire to discuss the question of possible reformation in its theological aspect as raised by Major Probyn in paragraph 121, but would merely remark on this point that he is unable to agree with that officer in his opinion that only a Christian criminal is capable of true reformation of character. Murder and robbery, house breaking and arson, are breaches as much of the Hindoo and Mahomedan codes of morality as they are of the Christian system, and are regarded as sins against the moral law as well by the followers of the Prophet and the masses of the Hindoo community as by the believers in Christianity. To endorse the views of the Inspector General would be to adopt the doctrine that no Musulman or Hindoo offender is susceptible of moral improvement or can be convinced of the wrongfulness of crime. This Government are not prepared to do. The means by which Major Probyn proposes to render a prison life punitive and deterrent are those which on more than one occasion Government have already suggested, the observations contained in paragraphs 123-130 Government fully concur. Major Probyn remarks that "to carry out any plan of strict disciplinary labour and to faithfully give the mark system a trial, it is necessary that our Jail establishment should be remodelled." Remodelling establishments in the Jail as in other departments means a large additional expenditure of money, and as the first steps towards the improvement of prison administration the appointment of resident well-paid Gaolers and an increase in the salaries of the subordinates from the peons upwards are recommended by Major Probyn. It would appear, however, from that officer's own statements that in respect of pay and the onerous nature of their duties the Jail establishments are not placed on a worse footing than men of a similar position in life and official rank in the Police and Revenue Departments. Rs. 12 per mensem is the pay of a lower class Head Constable. Few people in the Revenue Department or in the Civil Courts establishment receive even Rs. 10 monthly after many years of service. As regards pensions and gratuities the subordinates in the Jail Department are, His Excellency in Council believes, under the same rules as their brethren in corresponding position and on similar pay in other Government Departments, whilst their chances of promotion are at least equally favourable. Their duties are not physically more laborious, and do not require more constant vigilance or greater tact, integrity and honesty than those of any ordinary police constable on wages ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 monthly. Under these circumstances it does seem a matter of surprise that "the Jail subordinates are as a rule drawn from the scum of the population," and some other explanation for this fact must be sought than that now offered by the Inspector General of Prisons. One possible explanation may be that service in the Department bears with it little prestige, and no power, that no perquisites are attached to it, that few chances occur of getting anything beyond the mere pay, and that the power of dismissal or punishment is left too much to the caprice of the Superintendent, or in many instances of the Jailor acting through and upon the Superintendent. It is certain no doubt that a Jail would be better managed by a well-qualified resident Governor receiving Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 a month than by a Civil Surgeon Superintendent, as at present, receiving about Rs. 100 per mensem for his Jail duties, living at some distance from the Jail, and only visiting it for half an hour or an hour daily. It is also certain that if the monthly pay of a Jail peon was raised from Rs. 8 or 10 to Rs. 15 or 20, and if a Warder's pay was increased in like proportion, a better class of men than is at present employed might be obtained; but the financial difficulty stands in the way of these projects. In the existing condition of the provincial revenues at the disposal of Government the large additional outlay which the adoption of Major Probyn's plans would involve is simply impossible. Improvements must be effected gradually as the state of the finances will admit, the most urgent wants being first met.

The general conduct of the prisoners in 1872 would appear to have been fairly good. The total number of prisoners punished for misbehaviour was 1,138 as compared with 1,138 in 1871. Of these 462 incurred punishment for idleness and negligence at work, 57 for assaulting their fellow prisoners, and 36 for using threatening or abusive language. The offences committed by 462 prisoners are included under the head "other, or miscellaneous and were probably for the most part trivial. It is again to be noticed that misconduct was most prevalent in the Aden, Karwar, Dhulia and Karachi Jails. At Aden out of 404 prisoners 67, or 1 in 6, were punished. At Dhulia the proportion was 1 in 16, and at Karwar 1 in 4: at Karachi it was 1 in 6 and at Dharwar 1 in 10, whilst at Dhulia and Yerrowda Jails filled with long-term prisoners, it was only 1 in 57 and 1 in 132 respectively, and at Surat it was 1 in 108. In 308 instances the punishment awarded was flogging with a rattan. This form of punishment seems to have found favour at the Tanna Jail, where it was inflicted in 75 out of the 78 cases reported. At Ahmedabad 11 prisoners were punished, and in every instance resort was had to the rattan. At Shikarpur also every offence (and there were 76 in all) against prison discipline was followed by a flogging. It is to be hoped that some discrimination is exercised by the Superintendents of Jails in awarding this severe and most degrading punishment, but the figures quoted would seem to show that it is often given for minor and trivial breaches of the rules, and is therefore in such cases altogether out of proportion to the offence committed. 35 prisoners escaped in 1872, of whom 26 were re-captured and 9 remained at large at the end of the year. 15 convicts escaped at one time from the Tanna Jail, but were all promptly re-taken.

The number (229) of convicts employed in 1872 as guards, warders and overseers was exactly the same as in 1871, though the average daily number so engaged was somewhat less. At Shikarpur, Hydrabad and Dharwar the system of employing prisoners for this purpose is most developed, and it is satisfactory to learn that under Mr. McCarter's management it has worked very well at the first-mentioned Jail.

The question of the education, technical and literary, of the convicts was fully discussed in the Resolution of Government on the report for 1871, and since then steps have been taken for the employment of skilled artizans as industrial teachers in some of the large Jails.

The total gross expenditure on the District Jails of the year under review is stated to have been Rs. 7,61,934-1-4 as compared with Rs. 7,30,531-8-9 in 1871, showing an increase of Rs. 31,402-8-7. The cash receipts were Rs. 72,962-4-10 in 1872, as compared with Rs 94,783-12-11 in 1871, exhibiting a falling off to the extent of Rs. 21,823-8-1. The total net expenditure was therefore Rs. 6,88,971-13-6 in 1872 against Rs. 6,35,745-11-10 in 1871, displaying an increase of Rs. 53,216-2-8, or about 7½ per cent. This increase has been general under all heads, with the exception of the single item of clothing.

The sum spent on the construction of the new Jails at Tanna and Yerrowda and on additions and repairs to the other Jails was Rs. 1,42,784-10-8, or Rs. 12,463-2-5 more than the amount expended for the same purposes in 1871. More than one lakh of rupees was devoted to the Central Jail at Yerrowda and over Rs. 28,000 were expended at Tanna. The sums spent on repairs to the other Jails were small, varying from Rs. 2,099 at Ahmedabad to Rs. 130 at Poona.

Exclusive of the expenditure on building operations, the cost of guarding and maintaining the convicts in 1872 amounted to Rs. 6,19,149-6-8, or Rs. 18,939-6-2 in excess of the cost in 1871, giving a gross expenditure per head of average strength of Rs. 91-14-10, as compared with Rs. 88-3-3 in the previous year. Deducting the actual cash receipts in each year from the gross expenditure under these heads for that year, the results for 1872 appear in a still more unfavourable light, as then the net average cost per head appears as Rs. 81-1-6, whilst in the preceding year it only amounted to Rs. 74-4-4.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the average daily number of persons confined, the charges for food were in the year under review more than Rs. 10,000 higher than in 1871, the cost of rations having amounted to Rs. 2,56,602. The average annual cost of feeding each convict was in 1872 Rs. 38 1-7 against Rs. 36-2-11 in 1871.

The cost (Rs. 1,36,073) of fixed establishment was slightly higher than in 1871, owing to the employment of a special medical officer for the Yerrowda Jail and the elevation from the fourth to the third class of the Jail at Kaladgi.

Hospital charges in 1872 amounted to Rs. 14-8½-9-6 as compared with Rs. 14,283-4-8 in 1871.

It is satisfactory to observe that the expenses (Rs. 25,125-10-9) on account of clothing exhibit a material decrease of Rs. 5,780-13-9, as compared with those incurred in 1871, and that a large portion of this saving is stated by Major Probyn to have been caused by making up in the Yerrowda Jail the clothes required for the convicts in that prison, instead of purchasing them elsewhere.

Contingent charges amounted to Rs. 33,842-4-7 in 1872, being Rs. 4,172 in excess of the charges of a like nature in 1871.

The earnings, real and nominal, of the convicts in 1872 are entered at Rs. 2,74,004, or about Rs. 4,300 less than in the previous year. The attention of the Inspector General of Prisons was drawn in the Resolution of Government on the report for 1871 to the eccentric and widely differing manner in which the nominal earnings of the convicts employed as jail servants and in grinding grain, making clothes, gardening, &c., were calculated in various Jails, and he was requested to take measures to ensure uniformity in this respect. Government, however, regret to observe that this has apparently not been done. The same unreliable and anomalous estimates of the value of the labour of the convicts so engaged that were noticeable in the report for 1871 are again to be found in the present report. It is true that these earnings are purely imaginary, for if the value of the labour of one body of prisoners employed for the benefit of their fellows, and of the services rendered by some convicts to others, is to be credited to Jails, it should certainly also be debited against the total expenses of the Jails, but even in placing a fictitious money value on the work performed by prisoners consistency is desirable, and it clearly is not consistent to estimate at Rs. 3-12-0 per mensem the value of the services of a convict Jail servant at Poona and to assess at Rs. 6-13-0 monthly the value of the services of another convict Jail servant at Yerrowda, not three miles distant, or to calculate the earnings of a prisoners employed to grind wheat at one rupee a month at Sholapur and at Rs. 12-13-0 monthly at Dhulia. It is also *prima facie* inexplicable why the average monthly earnings of a Surat convict occupied in making clothes, should in 1872 be calculated at Rs. 6-13-0, while in 1871 they were estimated at Rs. 12-7-0 or nearly double that sum, or why on the other hand the value of the labour of a prisoner employed at Dohad grinding wheat should be held to be 57 per cent. greater in 1872 than it was in the preceding year. There may of course be satisfactory solutions of these problems, and if so, the Inspector General of Prisons should furnish them: if not, he should carry out the orders of Government conveyed in paragraph 13 of their Resolution on the report for 1871. In its present form and with the apparently arbitrary and haphazard manner in which the nominal value of the earnings of the prisoners is assessed by each Superintendent as seems best to him, the return showing the pecuniary results of the labour of the convicts is perfectly worthless.

It is clear from the returns and from the remarks of the Inspector General of Prisons that some limit ought to be placed upon the number of convicts employed as Jail servants. The proportion is far too high in many Jails and notably at Kaira, Dohad, Satara and Ahmadnagar.

The estimated profits of the Jail factories are stated to have amounted to Rs. 31,933-10-9, or Rs. 6,564-9-0 more than in 1871. It is to be trusted that these profits are real and tangible, and from Major Probyn's lengthy explanations of the mode in which they are calculated it would seem that such is the case.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP PRINCE PATRICK, 1,059 tons, Captain J. Wishart, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE HIATH FATTI ISLAM, 142 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Damaun, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE S.S. ORUS, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers.

THE BARQUE J. N. CUSHING 780 tons, Captain B. D. Baxter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Maulmain via Penang with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham and Co.

THE S.S. PARAGUAY, 1,179 tons, Captain W. G. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (December 29th) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Cassumbhoy Natha.

THE SHIP ANTIOPE, from Melbourne, arrived at Calcutta on the 9th instant with the following passengers:—Mrs. and Master Withers and Master Colvin, Mrs. Hutch, Mr. Cavanagh, and Mr. Binners.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER MEINAM arrived at Calcutta on Friday with the following passengers:—Mr. Millman, Mr. Yevolev Peel Christian, Mr. Conolly, Mr. Golsenberg, Mr. Scongall, Mr. Demerstone, Mr. Marindin, Mr. Hamed, Mrs. Fallofield and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Chovel, 2 infants, and one native.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. DELHI 1 285 tons, Captain George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (January 1st), with the China mail and the following cargo:—5 boxes gold, 2 boxes specie, 1 box treasure, 602 chests cassia, 67 boxes silk piece-goods, 164 boxes glass bangles, 619 packages sugar candy, 1,924 packages tea, 555 packages silk, 31 packages papers 7 boxes indigo, 200 cases galangal, 100 baskets China roots, 4 cases cigars, 3 boxes white copper, 2 boxes fans, 1 box ginger, 1 box peppermint flower, 20 boxes vermillion 87 bags copper cash, 14 rolls mattings, 71 packages fire crackers, 3 boxes sweatmeat, 2 packages false pearls, 2 packages red plums, 1 package fowls fat, 2 cases cursons, 5 cases spices, 43 pieces ivory, 27 cases chutney, and 16 bales gunnies. She brought some packages for transhipment. She brought the following passengers:—From Singapore Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton and two servants. From Galle Mrs. Summer, and one native. From Hongkong to Suez.—Mr. G. Southworth, Mr. E. Southworth, and Mr. M. Southworth. During the voyage she spoke the American ship Messenger from North Shields to Bombay, ninety days out of Cape Comorin.

FRAUD UPON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Joseph Alston Watts, lately a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with forging orders and receipts, for the delivery of money, and other documents, thereby defrauding the Company of upwards of Rs. 3,000. Mr. Cleveland, solicitor to the Company, who appeared to prosecute, briefly stated the facts of the case, remarking that the charge was one of rather a serious character. It involved forgery of a great number of documents, by means of which prisoner defrauded the Company of Rs. 3,000 as far as they could discover up to the present time. Other documents had been discovered which appeared to be forgeries, about which enquiries were being made. Mr. Conder being absent from Bombay on professional duty, Mr. Cleveland proposed to call a little evidence and then ask for a week's adjournment. In explanation of the charge Mr. Cleveland stated that the prisoner was employed as a clerk in the Traffic Department, which he left on the 17th May last; and his duties were such that documents relating to excess of luggage, passengers' return fare, &c., and receipts and orders for the payment of money would pass through his hands, which documents would bear Mr. Conder's signature. The party to whom money was to be paid would then go to the station-master, and the latter would return the document as cashed; and it would eventually go to the audit department. Since leaving the department the prisoner had continued forging these documents. Early each morning he went to the office, and, in the presence of a hamal, who did not know that he had been dismissed, his (prisoner) had access to the books. Probably the fact of his dismissal would not be communicated to the hamal, who remained under a wrong impression that prisoner was still in the service of the Company. In this way prisoner had forged some thirty documents. It would have been very difficult in the audit office to detect the fraud, which went on until a reference was made about a horse which was carried on a certain day between Dhond and Nagpore. There was no return made for the horse from the Traffic Manager's Office, and the audit department were not able to reply to the reference made, and thus the fraud was discovered. Suspicion being excited, a report was made to the police: and Mr. Mills, Superintendent, made enquiries and found that the prisoner sent vouchers from Morena's shop with servants, who would be called and would state that they paid the monies to prisoner. When taken up by Mr. Mills, prisoner had in his hands a letter which, he said, he wished to post at once. He was not allowed to do so, and with the letter was discovered another forgery. The letter was an application for employment made to Mr. W

side of the creek. On the morning of the 11th, portions of the land force were detached and disappeared into the jungle, skirting the banks of the creek and clearing it of the enemy. At noon the Achinese came down with a large force and attacked the Dutch with great vigour. They came to the assault without any apparent order, yelling and screaming like so many Red Indians. When this assault was commenced, it must have taken the Dutch troops by surprise to a certain extent, as all of them, with the exception of the sentries and pickets, were evidently resting themselves and were scattered about in undress in the camp—but so perfect was their discipline, that within two minutes from the time when the alarm was first sounded, almost the whole force was under arms and marched forward in array to repel the attack of the enemy. The battle lasted for three quarters of an hour, when, as many of the Achinese as escaped the terrible fire of the Dutch breech loaders disappeared into the jungle. The band struck up the Dutch national air and all was quiet again for that day. There is no computing the loss of the Achinese, but it must have been fearfully large, owing to the manner in which they repeatedly exposed themselves in the most reckless manner, in vain attempts to come to close quarters, and they were consequently literally mown down. An hour after the close of this fight the whole bush in front of the Dutch camp was one sheet of fire. It is not known exactly how this was caused, but it is supposed that some Dutch sailors did it in order to drive the Achinese out; be this as it may, there was no fighting for the rest of that day, nor all that night, owing to the conflagration, which separated both forces from one another.

On the 12th, at daylight, a portion of the troops recommenced their westward march, the ships continuing their programme of keeping in advance and shelling the works of the enemy. No fighting of any importance took place that day, and the troops encamped about a mile to the eastward of the Acheen River. After dark, however, the Achinese made a series of harrassing attacks; the firing of musketery and field pieces was heard throughout the whole of the night.

The morning of the 13th saw the fleet heavily bombarding several extensive earthworks which was discovered on both sides of the entrance to the Acheen river. At 7 A. M. the fleet ceased firing and the troops advanced to take the above, but were met by a brisk fire of musketry from them and a fort which was situated about 600 yards from the beach. The troops immediately retired and the fleet opened fire and continued blazing away for about two hours. At noon the ships again stopped firing and the troops advanced inshore and attacked the forts and earthworks from the rear, but met with very little resistance, and they captured the whole of them with ease. During these operations an officer of cavalry, in attempting to cross a creek to attack an earthwork, was drowned. Besides this the Dutch losses for the day amounted to three killed and 22 wounded. The camp at the Gegan creek was deserted that afternoon, and a permanent camp was pitched on the same spot, as a portion of the forces had encamped on the 12th (within three-quarters of a mile of the Acheen river.) Firing was heard all night, but nothing serious took place.

On the 14th, at 6 A.M., all the troops removed from the camp and marched on in fighting order and were met by a heavy fire from the Achinese, who were in ambush and under cover of the jungle. The Dutch replied at once and continued moving forward; after half an hour of very heavy firing on both sides, the Achinese suddenly ceased theirs, and the Dutch entered the jungle in pursuit. The latter however only went in a short distance, when they brought their mortars to the front, and commenced to throw shells in advance so as to drive the enemy out, an object which they were not long in accomplishing. On the afternoon of that day the troops all marched farther to the westward and took possession of the whole east bank of the Acheen river. There was some slight fighting going on that day inshore, but nothing worth recording happened.

On the morning of the 15th, twenty armed launches went up the Acheen river and captured a fort on the west side of it.

The Dutch commenced landing wooden materials, for erecting hospitals, and quantities of the stores during the course of the day. The fighting among the troops was confined to a few skirmishes with the pickets. That night the bush was again on fire in several places. On the 16th an advance was made from the camp in the direction of the Craton, the course taken being apparently in a straight line from the Dutch camp to it. There was during the early part of the day a good deal of firing and skirmishing going on, and at night the Achinese managed to come to close quarters with the Dutch several times.

On the 17th a portion of the troops crossed an arm of the Acheen river. After a hot engagement, which lasted half an hour, in which a captain of infantry was killed and several Dutch were wounded, the Dutch captured several strong and well-fortified earthworks. In one was found a 40 pounder gun of European manufacture; in another they came across two, the smaller measuring 13 feet 6 inches in length and 8½ inches in bore; the larger was 20 feet in length of 5½ inch bore 19 inches at the muzzle and 2 feet at the breech in diameter. Both these were of solid brass and evidently cast in the country; the latter had not, however, been mounted, so of course was of little use to the defenders. The principal features of the earthworks themselves were that they all consisted of holes dug in the ground, and the earth was thrown up in front of them, being thus well calculated to protect the occupants against every kind of missile, with the exception of shell. The firing of the Dutch vessels was excellent, as is testified to by the fact that several shells dropped right into the holes and exploded there, of course causing great havoc.

The Dutch have lost a great many of their small boats, which owing to the heavy surf on the coast have been dashed to pieces, but so far without any loss of life arising therefrom.

The medical arrangements of the expedition are perfect, and it is but fair to say that great humanity has been shown by the Dutch towards the Achinese. The wounded of the latter being attended to by the medical department just as carefully as those of the former. What loss the Achinese have suffered it would be impossible to say, but judging from the large number of dead which are met with in the creeks and swamps, and taking into consideration that the enemy carry away as many of their dead as they can, there must have been fearful havoc committed amongst them.

During the blockade the Dutch allowed the Achinese to continue their fishing undertakings right under the guns of the ships of the squadron.

Up to the 20th, the whole of the Dutch troops were converging towards a point within a mile of the Craton, and it is the intention of the Commander of the Expedition to stay operations while he fortifies his position and endeavours, if possible, to bring the Achinese to terms, before taking any further aggressive steps.

Cholera broke out on board of most of the transports shortly after leaving Batavia, but great care and the best commendable sanitary arrangements were employed to keep its ravages down, and up to the date of the arrival of the whole of the vessels off Acheen, the total number of deaths from this cause did not amount to eighty. Subsequently when the landing was effected and suitable hospital accomodation was constructed on shore, the disease materially decreased, and at its worst stage it could hardly be said that it ever assumed the form of an epidemic.

On the 25th instant, after severe fighting, the right bank of the river, facing the Craton, was carried.

On the 26th heavy engagements took place between reconnoitering parties of the Dutch forces and the enemy in the immediate vicinity of Craton. The former however attained their object, the casualties on their side were moderate, not amounting to eighty. The Rajah of Pedier has come to the assistance of, and entered, the Craton with several hundred followers.

The Dutch are taking measures to attack Pedier. Batteries are being erected for the reception of heavy artillery in order to bombard the Craton. The health of the Dutch troops is improving and their morale is reported to be excellent. From all sources we hear that the Achinese still refuse all attempts to settle matters amicably and have made up their minds to offer a stubborn resistance.

The following telegram has been received:—

ACHEEN, 26th December.—Serious encounter to discover plain before Kraton. Object obtained. Our losses are Captain Lafors killed, 5 officers wounded, 15 non-commissioned officers killed, and 45 wounded. Preparing heavy batteries. Raja of Pedir entered Kraton with 1,500 followers. The spirit of the troops excellent. State of health satisfactory.

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THE LAROOT PIRATES.

On the afternoon of the 16th ultimo H. M. S. Avon again left this port on a cruise for the suppression of the pirates on the coast. Late in the night she anchored off the entrance of the Laroot river and prepared her boats for communicating with the authorities there. Early in the morning the Rajah's yacht having been observed alongside, advantage was taken of her presence to spare the crews the labour of pulling, so the boats under the Commander of H. M. S. Avon were towed into the river, where they communicated with the first stockade; the ship in the meantime having moved further in towards the entrance. On the morning of the 18th the steamer Fair Malacca, which had been sent down to be under the protection of the man-of-war, hove in sight, and having had a small brass gun and five policemen placed on board, she proceeded into the river for the purpose of towing the boats out. It being necessary to visit the village of Sling-Sling, it was found more convenient to take the inside passage and after communicating with Captain Speedy, the Fair Malacca proceeded down the Sling-Sling. On arriving off the village the boats were sent in to examine some junks, but finding that there was nothing to implicate them with the pirates, and the attitude of the villagers not being sufficiently hostile to justify an attack, the boats returned to the ship, which thereupon weighed and proceeded for Pulo Pancore, arriving there late the next afternoon, having met with H. M. S. Thalia during the morning and towed her boats out of the Dinding river. Whilst preparations were being made for anchoring, intelligence was brought off from the police station that a row boat had just been sighted and H.M.'s gun vessel immediately proceeded full speed in chase. By this time however the evening was closing in, and the row boat having been seen by the ship apparently to run into one of the numerous bays in the island, two of the boats of the Avon were sent in to attack them, but on finding that the boat had stolen round the south point of the island, the Fair Malacca was sent immediately round the north passage; H. M. S. Avon at the same time giving round to the southward.

Owing to a very heavy rain squall which entirely hid everything, both ships were compelled to return to their anchorage off the south end of Pancore, and on the following morning Commander Patterson proceeded in the Fair Malacca with a boat's crew and one small gun belonging to his ship, to visit the Perak River and to comply with the petition of several of the Chinese of Penang, to escort four junks containing several families and their property out of the reach of the pirates. During the absence of the Fair Malacca the boats left on board, with the assistance of the police force in charge of Mr. Olbers, made two visits to the friendly village up the Dinding River, but although information was given that two row boats were hauled up somewhere in the river and that their crews were distributed among the bushes, no attempt was made by the pirates to molest the man-of-war's boats and they had to return without having been able to find whereabouts they were.

On the night of the 23rd instant a boat was seen from the gun vessel which presented every appearance of being a piratical craft. As she would not answer the hail from the ship several shots were fired, but owing to the suddenness of her appearance (and disappearance after the shots were fired) no endeavours could be made for her capture. The following night the boats went in chase of another suspicious-looking junk, but being totally unable to overtake her, were obliged to content themselves with a few random shots and returned to the ship. During their absence the Fair Malacca had arrived and anchored, and on the following afternoon both vessels weighed and returned to Penang, arriving on the 25th, in time to give officers and men some of the festivities of the day.

From Laroot we learn that Captain Speedy has captured the strongest fortification of the Sin Engs and was up to the 22nd January marching towards the coast with all his forces, driving the enemy before him. The casualties on his side were literally nominal, only amounting to five or six at the most.—*Pinang Gazette*, Jan. 1.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS, DEC. 12,

From time to time French or German papers speak of difficulties which have arisen in consequence of the want of agreement between the ecclesiastical and administrative limits of the two countries. The Bishop of Nancy's pastoral gave rise to considerable unpleasantness and was employed by the sharp-shooters of the Press on both sides as a pretext for skirmish. Since the transfer to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine, portions of French territory have remained under the Bishops of Strasburg and Metz, who have become German, while districts of the ceded Departments are still included in the dioceses of three French Bishops—those of Nancy, Toul, and St. Dié. It is quite unnecessary to insist on the delicacy of the situation thus created, or to explain how conflicts might easily arise leading to angry discussions and international bad blood. The remodelling of the bishoprics is the natural remedy which suggests itself, but it seems that obstacles exist to that course, which are not lessened by the discord between the Holy See and the German Empire. Provisional arrangements are understood to have been made, and so it is hoped that differences will be avoided until the fitting moment for a final settlement shall arrive. We may safely assume that the desire of both Governments is to avoid all occasion for misunderstanding, and it will be well if that desire be seconded by the efforts of the Press in the two countries. There is no occasion to fan the flame of lingering animosity, which still burns but too fiercely. The more sensible and habitually temperate part of the French Press has for some time past rarely touched upon sore topics between the countries; and if a few papers still occasionally indulge in vindictive and irritating remarks, their small importance as organs of opinion ought to prevent retaliation. I believe that undue weight has been given in Germany to the tone of the French Press and to the demonstrations at the time of the pilgrimages; but this is not surprising, since those were the only barometers the Germans had to estimate the feeling in France But it must be borne in mind how very few papers in this country really reflect even a small section of public opinion. If it was lately necessary to caution French journalists against intemperate utterances, it now might not be out of season to warn those of Germany against the like imprudence. The Germans can afford to be forbearing and generous, because they have been victorious, and they might well be content to treat certain attacks with the same silent, supercilious contempt their officers and soldiers so often affected in their bearing towards Frenchmen during their occupation of France. We can imagine Prince Bismarck in his office at Berlin, or in his Varzin retirement, receiving from his secretaries the usual daily report on the foreign Press, including extracts from those French papers which still attack Germany and himself personally, and we cannot wonder if he feels exasperated, and if German papers take up the cudgels, and reply in no measured terms. An end should be put to all this. Neither country desires a renewal of war. The French know prefectly well that for many years to come they will be in no condition to take the field. Two years ago almost every Frenchman one met with breathed revenge. The most cautious and the most fiery seemed alike persuaded that every effort must be made to resuscitate the military strength of France with a view to the earliest possible campaign. This effervescence has very much calmed down. The hatred of Germany may not have much abated, and Germans in Paris still find no social welcome, but one hears little of early revenge, and, indeed, this seems adjourned to some remote and indefinite day. The French feel that it will long be impossible for them to make war with a fair chance of success. The great work of reorganizing and reconstructing the Army and the materials of war goes on steadily, although I have heard differences of opinion between high military authorities as to how far the best measures are being taken and the best progress made; but it is a gigantic task, and will need much time to reform an army so completely demoralized and destroyed as that of France has been by the laxity of the Empire and the disasters of the war.

If France has come to realize the fact that she will for a long time be in no state to fight, we may hold it equally certain that the Rulers of Germany also feel that their policy for some time to come must of necessity be peaceful. We have heard a great deal of abuse of the Government of the 4th of September, and of its off-shoot at Tours and Bordeaux; but it is only fair to admit that its persistence in carrying on that war did much to postpone the possibility of another. If peace had been made after Sedan, and Germany had obtained Alsace and Lorraine, and, perhaps, half the indemnity she has since received, she would have been soon ready again to take the field. The million of men she had summoned from their shops and counting-houses, from their looms and ploughs, would have been released after two months' absence from their occupations, and a few weeks' hard work would have repaired the losses occasioned by their absence. With the German military organization, a short summer campaign is almost a party of pleasure, but a long one, even when successful, is terrible in its consequences to the country. Owing to the tenacity of the Government of the 4th of September and the obstinate defence of Paris, of which history will think more highly than we now do, the war, instead of being over in six weeks, lasted seven months. Probably the heaviest losses of the Germans were after Sedan. They were due partly to the severe winter and to sickness. But many battles were also fought in various parts of France; round Orleans, on the Loire, and near Le Mans, the half-organized French levies inflicted severe losses on their better trained opponents, weary of the prolonged struggle. We know how much misery there was in Prussia owing to the prolonged absence of the flower of the working men of the country. Many of the soldiers could send no assistance to their families, and public aid was inadequate to meet the necessities of that trying winter. It was ruin to German manufactures. After the war, in large manufacturing towns like Elberfeld, workmen were seen begging their bread. The stream had been diverted from its usual channel, and for a time the bed remained dry and barren. The country was exhausted by its costly victories, and it may be questioned whether the largest indemnity ever paid by one state to another has sufficed fully to requite all its sufferings. Notwithstanding the brilliant successes of their armies, the painful impression made in Prussia by the sufferings and losses of the war has not yet been obliterated. It is impossible to say whether the immense sum received has left a surplus when all costs and rewards were paid, but it certainly was not sufficient permanently to enrich a naturally poor country. The French think it has already been dissipated, as water sinks and disappears in the sands of Brandenburg. On the other hand, France seems as prosperous as ever. She has paid her ransom without a sign of impoverishment. How people condoled with her when she was condemned to the almost fabulous fine of 200 millions sterling! Some of Bismarck's greatest admirers taxed him with cruelty and extortion, and with the project of utterly ruining France. He himself must have thought that, coming in addition to the enormous expenses of the war, to the local contribution levied by the invader, to the destruction of property, houses, furniture, bridges, and public works of various kinds, and the stoppage of trade, manufactures, and agriculture, the monstrous indemnity would cripple this country for years, and he never contemplated its being so speedily paid. He entirely underrated the enormous wealth of France. Possibly he deplores having done so. There would have been no difficulty in finding pretexts for fresh aggression, but Germany had enough of war. Notwithstanding the perfection of her military organization, it might not be prudent to urge it too far, lest the great machine should be overstrained and its component parts refuse to act. The Germans are a determined and a stubborn race, and it needs a good cause and a strong conviction to take from their homes a million of men on most of whom those dearest to them are dependent for their bread. An impartial view of the present condition of France and Germany suggests the thought that the conqueror in the recent contest is hardly more ready than the conquered to begin again. The two champions, alike exhausted, rest upon their arms and regard each other with lingering rancour, but neither feels disposed to recommence. This being the case, the brawlings of a few newspapers on either side will certainly not lead to a renewal of hostilities. The Germans, who would regard a fresh war as a most serious calamity, become uneasy at the hostile manifestations they find in the French Press, and they forthwith assume a menacing tone, to check what they erroneously imagine to be bellicose tendencies on the part of the French nation. One is reminded of a play of Scribe's, in which two individuals by nature very pacific, make alternate pugnacious demonstrations, which they in turn abate or increase as they imagine that their adversary really means mischief or is becoming intimidated. French and German journalists may alike be persuaded that neither their Governments nor their respective nations desire to renew their quarrel, and they will best serve their own dignity and the interests of their countries by abstaining from aggressive language and empty threats.—*Times' Cor respondent.*

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CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & Co.'s,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs of Useful Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have also Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges, Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. It does not get out of order, highly recommended by the Jury of the Exhibition as very useful for Families, Hospitals, and Dispensaries can be seen in working order at their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay. Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandah, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with Rings, Bead, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot. Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Red, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertakes repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Repeatello Beads; also re-colouring Pool Balls. They have spare Materials—India-rubber Cushions, Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues, Cue Stand, and Cue Tips.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed upon. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to their Customers.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DEE WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE
MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially; the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a bona fide reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have Billiard